

likely not without hardships and dangers. Our city officials—particularly the Commissioners of Charities and the District Attorney, in conjunction with the Grand Jury—owe it to themselves and to the city that the most searching scrutiny should be made into this matter, and if the pauper inmates have not every care and protection they should have, the fault ought at once be exposed and remedied.

#### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Sumner will arrive home about the 30th. Mr. Mayor W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is at the Astor House.

Assistant Secretary Richardson has returned to Washington.

Judge C. O. Simpson, of Chicago, is stopping at the Sturtevant House.

M. Garcia, the Argentine Minister, is at the Westminster Hotel.

James E. Dunbar has been appointed Postmaster at Bridgeport, Conn.

Ex-Governor A. Saunders, of Nebraska, is stopping at the St. Nicholas.

Ex-Mayor W. L. Putnam, of Portland, Me., is registered at the Grand Hotel.

The Boston Advertiser and other papers of that ilk are filled with advertisements of "removals."

Mr. W. D. Avery, chief of the Appointment Division of the Internal Revenue Office, has returned to Washington.

General Albert Pike, the Arkansas poet, yesterday came on from Washington and is now at the Coleman House.

The President yesterday recognized Willoughby Herbert Stuart as Vice Consul of Her Britannic Majesty at Boston.

James T. Earl has been appointed Centennial Commissioner from the State of Maryland, vice William Prescott Smith, deceased.

Vicount de Noir, of France, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House from St. Louis, where he represents his country as Consul.

Mahlon Chance, the United States Consul at Nassau, M. P., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Chance is home on leave of absence.

The Boston Post came to us last evening "large as life and twice as natural." It was not killed by the fire—only "scorched," or scorched.

William Cassidy, editor of the Albany Argus, is going abroad. Distance will probably lend enchantment to his view of the incoming administration.

A telegram from San Diego, Cal., dated yesterday, says R. C. McCormick has been re-elected delegate to Congress from Arizona without opposition.

General Mott, who lately returned from Egypt, where he had been for several years in the service of the Khedive, is now in this city, at the Hoffman House.

Mr. Brasseur, member of Parliament from Hastings, England, who arrived here in his steam yacht, now lying off the Washington Navy Yard, was introduced to the President yesterday by Secretary Fish.

Ex-Governor W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House. The Governor, who is an authority on international law, is to lecture on that subject before the Washington Law School during the winter.

The Rev. T. L. De Vaux, who, in consequence of a severe cold, lost his voice, which prevented his preaching, has been elected editor of the North Carolina Presbyterian (published at Fayetteville), one of the principal Presbyterian organs in the South.

Cyrus W. Field is in Paris. So are General D. N. Couch, of West Virginia; Commodore J. R. Goldsborough and daughter; Dr. A. S. Delavan, of Albany; and family; Hon. W. M. Gwin, of California; and daughter; Judge Benton, of Taunton, Mass.; Regis d'ignoux and family, of Brooklyn, and many other Americans.

Professor R. Ogden Doremus, of this city, returned from Europe with his family by the steamship St. Laurent, that arrived on Monday evening. Professor Doremus was absent from home about five months, during which time he made a tour of England, France and Germany. The special object of his visit to Europe was to attend the marriage of Miss Nilsson to M. Ronzard. While in this city the prima donna was very often a guest of the Professor; in fact, she was almost a member of his family, her nominal residence at the Clarendon Hotel being but a short distance from his home on Union place.

**THE STATE ELECTION.**  
Official Returns from Albany, Clinton, Oneida and Chautauque Counties.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1872.  
The official figures of the late election for this county, just reported to the Board of Supervisors, are as follows: Grant, 14,421; Greeley, 13,781; Dix, 14,367; Kernan, 14,037; Robinson, 14,414; Dewey, 14,116; Tremaine, 14,468; Cox, 14,098.

**Clinton County.**  
PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1872.  
Clinton county (official) gives Grant 4,666; Greeley, 4,084; Governor—Dix, 4,831; Kernan, 4,308; Lieutenant Governor—Robinson, 4,417; Robinson, 4,383; Canal Commissioner—Strong, 4,398; Hubbard, 4,346. State Prison Inspector—Graves, 4,309; Brooks, 4,346. Assembly—Weed, 4,406; Baker, 4,200.

**Chautauque County.**  
MAYVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1872.  
Chautauque county (official) gives Grant, 8,155; Greeley, 4,881; O'Connor, 96; Dix, 8,220; Kernan, 8,018.

**Oneida County.**  
Oneida county (official) gives Grant, 13,077; Greeley, 10,098; Dix, 12,920; Kernan, 10,765. For Congressmen—Roberts, 12,824; Sherman, 10,461.

**KANSAS ELECTIONS.**  
ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 12, 1872.  
Election returns, official and reported, from all the counties in the State except one, make Grant's majority 10,465. The counties yet to hear from are Republican and will increase the majority 3,000. Only two of the sixty-two counties in the State gave Greeley a majority.

**ARKANSAS ELECTION RETURNS.**  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 12, 1872.  
Both political parties continue to claim the State, but according to the official returns Baxter is elected. Outside polls were held in a number of counties, and by counting these Brooks is elected.

**PACIFIC COAST.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12, 1872.  
Grant's majority in this city by official canvass is 608.

The steamer Arizona, from Panama, is eight days overdue at San Diego.

In view of the Boston disaster the Fire Commissioners of this city ask for 20,000 feet of hose and two new steamers.

The ground was broken yesterday at San Diego on the railroad to San Bernardino. A grand celebration was held over the event.

**PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.**  
HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 12, 1872.  
The State Constitutional Convention met to-day. Hon. Wm. M. Meredith was elected President. It is probable that the Convention will adjourn to meet in Philadelphia.

**THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.**  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12, 1872.  
A special session of the Legislature will convene to-morrow. A republican caucus to-night nominated Mr. W. K. Edwards, of Vigo county, for Speaker, and Mr. G. W. Friedley, of Lawrence county, for President of the Senate. The republicans will hold a caucus to-morrow night for the nomination of a candidate for the position of United States Senator.

**BURNING OF AN OIL WAREHOUSE.**  
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12, 1872.  
The warehouse of the Citizens' Oil Refinery, together with 500 barrels of refined oil, was totally consumed by fire last night. The loss is not stated.

**THE INDIAN "LIONS" GOING HOME.**  
PARSONS, Kan., Nov. 12, 1872.  
The Arapahoe, Kiowa and Comanche chiefs lately to the East went down the road to-day. They go home with profuse professions of peace and obedience to their Great Father at Washington.

## INSURGENT CUBA.

### Herald Special Report from the Seat of Insurrection.

Henderson Penetrates Into the Encampment of Agramonte.

#### THE DANGERS OF HIS JOURNEY.

#### A Picket Guard in Deshabille.

#### What Henderson Saw at the Insurgent Headquarters.

#### AGRAMONTE'S SUSPICIONS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
The Herald resident correspondent at the Cuban capital has forwarded us the following despatch:—

HAVANA, Nov. 11, }  
Via Key West, Fla., Nov. 12, 1872. }

Mr. A. Boyd Henderson, the Herald Special Commissioner, has already carried out part of his mission. In spite of the dangers which beset him on all sides he has sought out the insurgents in their secret fastnesses and obtained an interview with Manuel Agramonte, who has done more hard fighting and inflicted more losses on the Spaniards than any other of the present Cuban leaders.

Mr. Henderson sends the following report of the result of his tour from Vista Hermosa, whither he had returned on the 9th instant from the encampment of Agramonte.

THE START FOR AGRAMONTE'S CAMP.  
He says:—I started unarmed and accompanied by only two guides for the encampment of Agramonte, last Thursday. Six miles from Vista Hermosa I fell in with the insurgent leader Enrique el Americano and a number of his followers. I had a conversation with him, telling him the purport of my mission. I easily gained his confidence, and he communicated to me part of their plans and mode of warfare. He expressed his confidence in the ultimate triumph of the insurrection, and seemed pleased with the idea of the Herald in sending a special correspondent to investigate the state of the struggle.

I then requested him to escort me to the headquarters of Agramonte. He promptly consented, and, separating me from my companions, conducted me alone towards the camp of the famous insurgent chief.

A PICKET GUARD EN DESHABILLE.  
Three miles in advance of Agramonte's headquarters we met a picket guard of insurgents, consisting of eight white men, dressed only in pantaloons and about one hundred negroes, who were devoid even of that article of clothing, the majority of them being almost naked. Although the whole crowd had only eight pairs of pantaloons among them, their horses, arms and equipments were in a fair condition; in fact, in marked contrast with their state of *deshabille*, but ammunition seems to be very scarce with them. I inquired after their mode of living and had their food shown to me. They have meat, with vegetables and oranges and lemons in abundance, but no coffee. Their beverage is hot water, sweetened with honey, which they call Cuba libre.

On my arrival  
AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF AGRAMONTE  
I was received with suspicion, because of the probabilities of General Grant's re-election, which appeared to produce a disagreeable impression with the Cuban insurgents, who look upon President Grant's administration as hostile to their cause.

HENDERSON'S FURTHER MOVEMENTS.  
Mr. Henderson arrived yesterday (on the 10th) at Puerto Principe, and will leave thence for Nuevitas to-morrow. From the latter place he goes on the 13th to Santiago, accompanied by Ensign Agnero, of the Spanish army, to see the operations in the Oriental department.

**CUBA.**  
Despatches Liable to Censorship—Incendiaries Tried by Court Martial.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
HAVANA, Nov. 11, 1872.  
The impression that telegrams passing through this island from and to other places are liable to censorship is not correct. Only despatches originating or delivered in Cuba are subjected to that process.

The Captain General has ordered that all parties accused of incendiarism shall be tried by court martial.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**  
A Satisfactory Settlement of the Trouble Between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LISBON, Portugal, Nov. 12, 1872.  
The Royal Mail steamship Boyne, from Rio Janeiro, October 23, has arrived.

General Mitre, the Argentine Envoy, was rapidly bringing his negotiations with the Brazilian government to a satisfactory termination. All obstacles to an amicable settlement had been removed. The Argentine Confederation was to make a separate treaty with Paraguay.

**RUSSIA IN ASIA.**  
Imperial Project of Treaty Making with the Central States.

Peaceful Relations with Khiva Highly Important to the Czar—Policy of the St. Petersburg Diplomacy for an Advance to the Border of British India.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12, 1872.  
The Imperial Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is about to conclude treaties of commerce with the three principal States of Central Asia, viz.:—Khokan, Bokhara and Kashgar.

The Gazette de St. Petersburg (official) says "the present relations between Russia and Khiva cannot be maintained," and declares that "the safety of the Russian border depends upon the relations with Khiva."

Preliminary Action of the Russians—Importance of the Imperial Negotiations.  
Information reached Cabul on the 6th of September last of the occurrence of a collision between the Russians and Yakob Beg, the Atalik Ghazi of Yarkand. The Russians seized two towns belonging to the potentate, and they have since alarmed the Khan of Khiva after the military fashion, which has been just lately described in HERALD despatches from the East.

THE Czar's COMMERCIAL INTERESTS AND DIPLOMATIC POLICY.  
The conciliation of Khiva to Russia by the negotiation and ratification of a commercial treaty will be equally advantageous to the Czar's government and people, and much more agreeable and in consonance with the spirit of the age, as would its conquest in war. Khiva is the last Central Asiatic Khanate of any strength retaining its independence. The very fact of its doing so has kept alive the hopes of freedom in the annexed regions of Turkistan, even when the ruler did not actually support the malcontents. The subjection or friendship of Khiva would "correct" the Russian front in a most desirable way. At present Russian Turkistan is a comparatively narrow strip of country protruding a long distance into hostile, or at any rate, unfriendly territory; but if rounded off by Khiva, it would form a compact whole, giving Russia continuous sway over all the land and water from the Caspian, or, rather, from the Pruth, as far as the Chinese frontier east of Kuludsha.

Another important point would be the acquisition of a NEW WAY TO CENTRAL ASIA.  
Superadded to the two existing ones by Orenburg and Omak, this would secure a communication even in difficult times and great augment the desirability of the new territory. It is even possible that the delta of the Amou Darya, now too shallow to be navigable, may be rendered accessible to ships by the last attempt by the Russians some years ago, but which could not be carried out because of the hostility of the Khivans.

STEAM POWER AND THE IRON RAIL AS AGENTS IN THE RACE OF PROGRESS.  
Petrovich, which in a few years will be connected with the Russian railways, is only a forty-eight hours journey from Krasnovodsk to the latter place, were the locomotive to run from it to Khiva, it would form a twenty-four hours' journey from the banks of the Amou Darya. But the Amou is a river penetrating into the very heart of Central Asia, and navigable for some seven hundred miles. With Russian steamships running on it, under a treaty arrangement as spoken of to-day, all Bokhara, Khundush, Khulm, Balkh and Badakhshan will be brought within the reach of Russian arms and manufactures. Khundush is no more than 300 miles from Peshawur, the starting point of the Anglo-Indian railways; and if the road which connects Cabul could be protected from Afghan depredations, or, which is more probable, superseded by the route from Badakhshan to the Indus, the Russian line of communication would actually extend to the borders of the British Asiatic possessions.

**SPAIN.**  
Fenat Intent Towards the Population of the Transmarine Colonies—Carlist Outrage in Biscay.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
MADRID, Nov. 12, 1872.  
The Minister of the Colonies will soon introduce in the Cortes a bill authorizing the enforcement of the Spanish penal code in Cuba and Porto Rico.

CARLIST DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE CROWN.  
Bands of Carlists have appeared in the province of Biscay and are committing depredations.

**SWITZERLAND.**  
The Government Action Towards Rome Sustained by the People.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
GENEVA, Nov. 12, 1872.  
The elections for the Grand Council took place last Sunday.

The action of the government removing M. Merillod from his bishopric and forbidding him to exercise his episcopal functions within the diocese was made a test question.

The government was sustained by a vote of 8,000 against 1,500.

## THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA.

### Peril of the Vessel During Her Voyage from New York for London.

Breaking of the Machinery—Helpless Drift Towards the French Coast—Excitement On Board and Signals of Distress—One Man Killed—Change of Wind and a Tow Into Port.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
The National Line steamship Helvetia, which sailed from the port of New York for London on the 23d of October, under command of Captain Grigs, encountered very severe weather when just nearing the English coast.

On Friday last, 8th instant, while off Portland, the machinery of the Helvetia broke.

She succeeded, however, in reaching the vicinity of the Isle of Wight, when she BECAME UNMANAGEABLE and drifted rapidly toward the French coast.

As the port of Cherbourg came in sight the anxiety of the officers became very great. They were unable to regain control over the steamer's movements and were, with ship, in danger of being driven on the shore.

When within ten minutes of Cherbourg the commander of the Helvetia threw up rockets and made other signals of distress; but they were not noticed on the land.

CHANCE OF WIND AND TIMELY AID.  
Fortunately the wind changed and the endangered vessel began to run before it down the channel.

The steamer Ethel came to her assistance, and, while trying to give her a tow, ran into a boat which had been launched by the Helvetia. The boat was crushed to pieces.

ONE MAN WAS KILLED and two others injured.

IN PORT.  
The Helvetia was finally towed into Falmouth, arriving there to-day.

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## THE BOSTON FIRE IN LONDON.

Amount of London Insurance Upon Boston Property—Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Involved—A Transatlantic Commission to Come to the Scene—Press Comments on the Calamity and the Local Power for Its Control.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, Nov. 12, 1872.  
It is believed here that the amount of insurance in London companies upon the property in the burned district of Boston is \$2,500,000.

AN ENGLISH INSURANCE COMMISSION TO SIT AT THE SCENE OF THE CONFLAGRATION.  
A commission is to be despatched to Boston by the London Insurance companies to make an investigation of the facts in relation to the origin and progress of the conflagration in the American city, as a matter of general importance to insurance interests.

London City Press Comments on the Latest American Calamity.  
LONDON, Nov. 12, 1872.  
The London city journals, in their issue this morning, express universally, and without exception, the deepest sympathy for the sufferers by the conflagration in Boston. The writers attribute the great disaster to the bad management of the fire department, police and municipal authorities of that city.

The London Standard says:—"The Boston fire is a scandalous outrage on civilization, and evidence of a most inefficient city government."

By way of showing the superiority in cases like that of the Boston fire of a small, well organized fire department over a large but badly managed one, the Standard compares the small London fire brigade and the narrow, crooked streets and alleys of this city, where fires seldom get beyond the buildings wherein they originate, to the thousands of un disciplined firemen, huge granite structures and open places in Boston. "There," says the English journalist, "the best portion of the city was destroyed for want of good management to prevent the progress of the flames, which were finally stopped by gunpowder; and this wretched business was entrusted to volunteer citizens instead of skilled operators."

**LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY.**  
The President of the Royal Geographical Society on the American Enterprise in Africa.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, Nov. 12, 1872.  
The opening lecture of the season before the Royal Geographical Society was delivered last night by Sir Henry Rawlinson, the President of the Society. Alluding to the finding of Dr. Livingstone by Mr. Stanley, he declared that "the journey of the latter into the interior of Africa was a most important event, and that Mr. Stanley deserved a medal from the Society for the accomplishment of his great undertaking."

**EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.**  
Cabinet Replies to the English Proposition for United Action Against the Traffic—Facts and Figures Concerning the Social Enormity.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, Nov. 12, 1872.  
The foreign governments which were requested by Great Britain to co-operate in the movement which is now being made in England for the suppression of the East African slave trade have sent replies expressing their sympathy with the cause, but declining to unite in the active measures contemplated by England.

THE CASE AS PRESENTED AT VICTORIA'S COURT.  
General Kirkham, the English director of the forces of the King of Abyssinia, who arrived in London quite lately, gives startling information respecting the slave traffic carried on between the interior of Africa and the Turkish dominions. He estimates the number of slaves annually carried off from Africa to the Arab and Turkish markets at eighty to ninety thousand. These unhappy beings, who are taken away at ages ranging from seven or eight to sixteen years, are brought down from the centre of the continent and the region of the White Nile to Kassala, and are hurried on to the slave market at Motema, to be resold for shipment to Jeddah, whence they are sent to Turkey by land. These eighty or ninety thousand slaves are brought up in the Mahomedan faith, and employed in doing the dirty work of the Mussulmans of Turkey and Egypt. The General hopes that "public attention may more urgently be directed to the iniquitous Nile slave trade."

**GERMANY.**  
The Session of the Prussian Diet Reopened—Speech from the Throne.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
BERLIN, Nov. 12, 1872.  
The session of the Prussian Diet, which was prorogued at the close of October, was reopened at noon to-day.

His Majesty Emperor William was not present. The speech from the throne was read by a Cabinet Minister. It is brief and to the purpose.

A reduction of the income tax is promised. The relations of the State to the religious societies are alluded to as a subject for legislation.

The Country Reform bill will again be submitted, slightly amended. The necessity and expediency of the measure are demonstrated.

The speech concludes with a declaration that the government is "firmly resolved to carry out its intention of improving the local administration of the Kingdom, and will avail itself of all the constitutional means at its disposal to effect the object."

The Upper House subsequently proceeded to choose a president, and elected Baron Stolberg, a friend of the government.

Only six votes were cast against him.

**THE AMERICAN FLEET.**  
Preparations to Winter Vessels in European Waters.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
PARIS, Nov. 12, 1872.  
The American fleet will winter in the Mediterranean. The flagship and a corvette will remain at Marseilles and the other vessels of the fleet at Toulon and Ville Franche.

**CHINA.**  
Electric Communication Interrupted.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, Nov. 12, 1872.  
A despatch from Hong Kong says the telegraphic cable between that city and Shanghai has ceased to work. The cause of the interruption was unknown.

## THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

M. Grévy Re-Elected President of the National Assembly—Large Majority for the Successful Candidate—Political Combination for Legislative Party Reorganization.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
PARIS, Nov. 12, 1872.  
The French National Assembly to-day re-elected M. Grévy President by a vote of 422 yeas to 43 nays.

General Chanzy has resigned the chairmanship of the Left Centre on account of his military duties. A new political combination in the Assembly is rumored. The Left Centre is reported to be meditating a rupture with the "Extreme Left" and a fusion with the Right Centre.

**ENGLAND.**  
Thousands of Bales of American Cotton.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, Nov. 12, 1872.  
Four thousand five hundred and sixty-two bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day by steamships from New York.

**ANOTHER POISONING CASE.**  
A Clergyman Supposed to Have Been Poisoned by His Family—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

RALPHIGH, N. C., Nov. 12, 1872.  
The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict to-day in the case of Rev. Dr. J. Brinton Smith, supposed to have been poisoned by members of his family on the 1st of October. That the deceased, J. Brinton Smith, came to his death on the morning of the first day of October, 1872, from the effects of strychnine mixed in a dose of salitina powders, administered by Francis L. Mann, and that Mary E. Smith was the custodian of the key of a closet in which was found a vial of said poisonous drug.

Mrs. Mann is the daughter and Mrs. Smith, the wife of the deceased. Dr. Smith was an Episcopal clergyman and President of the Augustine College of this city. The affair has caused great excitement, as all parties held high social position. Mrs. Smith and Mann were committed to the county jail this morning. Applications will be made by counsel for their release on a writ of habeas corpus. The sentiments of the community is divided as to the guilt of the parties. The stomach and brains of the deceased were examined by Dr. Genah, of Philadelphia, upon whose professional opinion the jury rendered a verdict.

**THE WEATHER.**  
WAR DEPARTMENT.<